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СБОРНИК ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ:
РЕШЕНИЕ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОБЛЕМ
ПЕРЕВОДА НЕКОТОРЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям по дисциплине
«Английский язык»
для студентов 1-го курса
специальности 7.030507 «Перевод»
дневной формы обучения

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Методические указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Английский язык» для студентов 1 курса специальности 7.030507 «Перевод» дневной формы обучения/Сост. Ю.В. Майборода. – Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2009. – 36 с.

Методические указания содержат рекомендации и систему упражнений, предназначенных для решения проблемы точного выбора лексической единицы в английском языке, а также предоставлены задания для проведения модульного контроля.

Цель методических указаний - развить навыки правильного выбора и употребления слова из группы слов, представляющих особые трудности для студентов, связанные с интерференцией родного языка.

Методические указания рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры теории и практики перевода (протокол № 1 от 25.08.2009 г.)

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Рецензент: ст.преподаватель кафедры теории и практики перевода Деревянко А.А.



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LESSON 1

TO SPEAK, TO TALK

To speak (spoke, spoken) - осуществлять акт речевой деятельности, выражать мысли вслух, говорить.

I must speak to him about it.

Семантическая структура глагола to speak содержит следующие значения:

- 1) осуществлять речевую деятельность: Speak up, please.
- 2) говорить на каком-либо языке: He speaks French fluently.
- 3) выступать с речью в официальной обстановке: The lecturer spoke about young Goethe.

To talk - говорить имеет менее формальное значение, предполагает беседу при наличии не менее двух человек. I like to talk about it to you, but I hate speaking in public.

EXERCISES

I. Memorize the following phrases and sayings:

frankly speaking	откровенно говоря	
strictly speaking	строго говоря	
to speak one's mind	Откровенно	высказать
	своем одобрение	
there is nothing to speak of	пустяки	
talk sense	говорить умные вещи	
talk nonsense	говорить глупости	
talk politics	говорить о политике	
talk shop	говорить о работе в присутствии лиц, не имеющих к ней отношения	
small talk	пустой салонный разговор	
First think, then speak. Ср.: Слово -не воробей, вылетит -не поймаешь.		
Great talkers are little doers. Ср.: Кто много говорит, тот мало делает.		

II. Translate into Russian paying special attention to the verbs speak, talk.

The Cubans started talking in Spanish. (E. Hemingway) 2. "Speak Spanish?" - "I never learned it" -Harry said. (E. Hemingway) 3. No one spoke: we all gazed at the empty fireplace. 4. You don't want people to talk of you as something degraded. 5. "Speak English!" said the Eaglet. 6. Speak



up - just a bit louder! 7. After they had talked on different subjects, the Director asked how long he had known Montanelli. (E. Voynich) 8. I must speak and you must listen. 9. The voice that spoke was cold. 10. They were all talking Spanish together. 11. I had never heard him talk so much before. 12. "I will speak to her", Phuong said. "She would like to work for the Americans". (G. Green) 13. The colonel spoke suddenly in English, good English. (G. Green) 14. He kept on talking. 15. "You talk like a radical" - I said. (E. Hemingway) 16. The kids are all gone to see the baseball game and I bit there at the table and she brings the supper and won't speak to me. (E. Hemingway) 17. The French correspondents were at a loss: they could speak very little English. (G. Green) 18. I can understand if Miss Phuong will speak slowly. (G. Green) 19. I wondered what they talked about together. (G. Green) 20. She talked in a deep loud voice. (S. Maugham)

III. Insert *speak* or *talk* as required by sense.

1. Julia ... very differently to herself and to other people. 2. He ... fluent, idiomatic French. 3. They ... a great deal of nonsense. 4. They were ... and laughing till three in the morning. 5. He had never ... to her in that manner before. 6. She ... of one thing and another and noticed that he didn't listen to her. 7. I am never going to ... to you again. 8. He will ... in the House in favour of that project. 9. You can come and sit down if you like, and ... about anything in the world. 10. Let's ... generally about life! 11. Sit down, both of you, and don't ... a word till I've finished. 12. She looked at the man and tried to ..., but for a minute or two sobs choked her voice. 13. Come along! Don't be shy! We can ... over anything you like. 14. This film made me ... in my sleep. 15. Please, ... to me frankly! 16. "For Christ's sake, please, don't ... to me!" Mary said. 17. However, it wasn't about myself I wanted to ...

IV. Translate into English.

1. Послушайте его, он говорит дельные вещи. 2. Заходи ко мне вечером, мы поговорим об этом. 3. Вы говорите по-английски? 4. Он всегда говорит о политике. 5. Говорите, пожалуйста, громче. Я вас не слышу. 6. Вчера он выступал на собрании. Его речь понравилась всем. 7. Он всегда говорит в гостях о работе. 8. Сколько лет твоей племяннице? - Ей всего лишь два месяца. Она еще не умеет говорить. 9. Если я увижу его завтра, я поговорю с ним об этом. 10. Мы проговорили с ней до утра. 11. Он очень умный человек. Я люблю с ним беседовать. 12. Откровенно говоря, я не видела этого фильма. 13. Если я увижу его завтра, я скажу ему все, что я о нем думаю. 14. Некоторые люди много говорят и мало делают. 15. Говорят, у вас

трудности (problems) с английским языком - Пустяки, ничего серьезного. 16. Мы поговорим об этом по дороге на станцию. 17. Строго говоря, он не должен этого делать. 18. Прекратите разговаривать! Я не слышу, что говорит докладчик. 19. Вы говорите о вещах, о которых вы ничего не знаете.

LESSON 2

TO SAY, TO TELL

Глаголы **to say**, **to tell** имеют практически одно значение «выразить словами, сообщить» и соответствуют русскому глаголу «сказать». Разница в их употреблении обусловлена их различной дистрибуцией (окружением).

Глагол **say** сочетается с прямым дополнением служит для введения прямой и косвенной речи.

Прямое дополнение, следующее за глаголом **say**, может быть выражено:

1) предложением, представляющим прямую речь: He said: "I study two foreign languages".

2) придаточным дополнительным предложением, вводимым с помощью союза *that* или бессоюзно:

He said that he studied two foreign languages. He said he studied two foreign languages.

3) словом или словосочетанием: He looked at me and said nothing.

В ряде случаев глагол **to say** может сопровождаться предложным косвенным дополнением, со значением адресата речи (если ему предшествует прямое дополнение):

"Good-bye", she said to me. I don't remember what she said to me.

Глагол **to tell** сочетается с косвенным дополнением со значением адресата речи.

He told me that he studied two foreign languages.

EXERCISES

I. Memorize the following phrases and sayings:

You don't say so!	Не может быть! Что вы говорите!
It goes without saying	Само собой разумеется
No sooner said than done	Сказано - сделано



tell a story	Рассказать историю
tell the truth	Сказать правду; по правде говоря,
tell a lie.	Солгать.

II. Translate into Russian paying special attention to the verbs *say*, *tell*.

1. "You promised to tell me your history, you know", said Alice. (L. Carrol) 2. Finally Tom said: "I can lick you". (M. Twain) 3. You know all I can tell you about Pyle. (G. Green) 4. I am so glad to hear you say that. (O. Wilde) 5. "Didn't you like them?" - "No", - said the tall man. - "Why?" - "I don't like to say". (E. Hemingway) 6. When they arrived, Julia told the butler to show the young man where he could wash his hands. (S. Maugham) 7. "Tell me, Arthur", said Montanelli, "when did you begin to think about this?" (E. Voynich) 8. I am always saying what I shouldn't say. (O. Wilde) 9. I told myself that it was true. (G. Green) 10. Ben said: "Hello, old chap, you got to work, hey?" (M. Twain) 11. "Go on, Harry", said the captain. "Tell us who did it. How did it happen, boy?" (E. Hemingway) 12. "I did not expect you to-day", said he. "But I am glad you are here". (E. Voynich) 13. Finally I took pity on your tired servant and told him to go to bed as he let me out. (O. Wilde) 14. He said he had to see me about something important. (G. Green) 15. To see what he would say she told him that she had had an offer to take the play in which she was acting to New York. (S. Maugham) 16. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself, said Alice. "A great girl like you". (L. Carrol) 17. "Thanks, I won't have anything more", said the painter, taking his cap and coat off. (O. Wilde) 18. As she said this, she looked down at her hands... (L. Carrol) 19. "Don't talk to me", he said. "I'm going to work". (E. Hemingway) 20. All right! What is it, Mary? Tell me, what is it? (M. Twain)

III. Insert *say* or *tell* as required by sense.

1. ... me something about it, please. 2. At last he ... : "You must promise me to have a good rest". 3. "Come upstairs", he ... quietly. 4. I ... him that it was absurd. 5. "I have my own theory about it", he 6. "Take this bag for a minute", I ... him. "I want to look around". 7. Then Tom ... : "What's your name?" 8. He ... he can do it. 9. Pete ... : "Get away from here!" 10. Now you will ... everything. 11. Who ... you so? 12. They ... that you are often late for breakfast. 13. Then Julia ... suddenly: "You are twenty now, aren't you?" 14. You can ... the world all about it afterwards if you choose. 15. Do as I ... you, you coward! 16. "You see," ... he ... , "this library

is very interesting but I don't understand the system of the catalogue". 17. Does your watch ... you what time it is now? 18. "... me a story", asked the girl. 19. "I always ... the truth", he said. 20. "You don't ... so!" - cried the girl. "It's unbelievable!" 21. "I don't feel well", she 22. Let me come in for a moment. I have something to ... to you.

IV. Translate into English.

1. «Теперь вы можете идти», - сказал учитель. 2. Он говорит, что знает этого человека. 3. Джон рассказал мне все. 4. Не забудь сказать твоей сестре об этом! 5. По правде говоря, я забыла об этом. 6. Кто рассказал вам эту историю? 7. Что вы говорите? Когда он приехал? 8. Само собой разумеется, вы будете жить у нас. 9. Я надеюсь, что никто не скажет ей об этом. 10. Расскажи мне что-нибудь об этом человеке. 11. Врач говорит, что он должен оставаться дома три дня. 12. Скажите мне правду. 13. Вчера мы решили поехать за город. Сказано - сделано. Вечером мы уже купались в реке. 14. Мой друг говорит, что эта книга очень интересная. 15. Я только повторяю то, что мне сказала Мэри. 16. Он никогда не лжет. 17. - Что он сказал? - Он сказал «до свидания». 18. Кто сказал вам, что вы должны туда ехать? 19. Не говорите ей об этом. Пусть это будет нашей маленькой тайной. 20. Говорят, что лето будет теплым. 21. Не беспокойтесь! Я никому не скажу об этом. 22. Джейн говорит, что это ее книга. 23. Можете ли вы добавить что-нибудь к тому, что он сказал? 24. Она говорит, что помнит вас. 25. Скажи мне все, что знаешь об этом.

V. Insert *speak*, *talk*, *say*, *tell* as required by sense.

1. Would it be of any use now to ... to her? 2. I believe you, but ... me one thing: did you ... anything about it at dinner yesterday? 3. People ... sometimes about their neighbours. 4. And now, my dear fellow, I want to ... to you seriously. 5. "You are looking tired, dear", ... mother. 6. ... us about it, please! 7. I can't ... you just now what the moral of the story is. 8. On the way home he stopped to ... with his friend. 9. Who ... you so? 10. ... up, my boy! Don't be afraid. 11. ... the truth nobody saw it. But people ... much about it. 12. If you are ... a lie, I shall punish you. 13. How many languages does he ...? - He ... English, German and French. 14. You don't ... so! How can she ...? She is only ten months old. 15. It goes without ... you are right. 16. In the evening my grandmother used to ... us beautiful stories. 17. What did the lecturer ... about? 18. What are you ... about? It goes without 19. Listen to him! He is ... sense. 20. Sorry for the trouble I've done. -No trouble at all. There is nothing to ... of. 21. I can't be silent any longer. Now I am going to ... my mind. 22. Don't ... shop. Nobody is interested. 23. "You are



... lies!" cried she. "It can't be true". 24. "If you go on to ... nonsense, I'll leave". 25. He ... that he likes to ... politics. 26. Frankly ... , I don't like that man, though he often ... sense. 27. "No one can join a society by himself, ... the officer. 28. Father ... slowly: "You have not ... me all, my son". 29. "You will do as you please", ... he slowly. 30. And if a boy had a girl for a sweetheart and ... lies about it, he would be punished.

LESSON 3

TO DO, TO MAKE

1. Глагол **to do** употребляется при обозначении действия, а также в сочетании с существительными, в основном не имеющими материального значения.

to do repairs (lessons, harm, service, etc.).

2. Глагол **to make** имеет в качестве основного значения «производство с помощью действия». to make a cake (a cup of tea, bed, toy, etc.).

EXERCISES

I. Memorize the following word combinations:

do good, do harm, do exercises, do a room, do one's hair, do a service, do credit, do one's best;

make a mistake, make a remark, make a noise, make a report, make friends, make a living, make money, make trouble, make progress, make a fuss, make an offer, make sure, make up one's mind, make out, make up one's face, make up a quarrel.

Sayings and proverbs:

1. In Rome do as the Romans do. В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не ходят.
2. Well begun is half done. Хорошее начало - половина успеха.
3. Promise little but do much. Обещай мало, а делай много.
4. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. Не откладывай на завтра то, что можешь сделать сегодня.
5. That will do. Достаточно.
6. Make hay while the sun shines. Куй железо, пока горячо.
7. Haste makes waste. Поспешишь - людей на смешишь.
8. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it. Что посеешь, то и пожнешь.
9. Make yourself at home. Чувствуйте себя как дома.

10. A good beginning makes a good ending. Хорошее начало - залог успеха.

*II. Translate into Russian paying special attention to the verbs **do**, **make**.*

1. That sort of young man does the College no good. (E. Waugh)
2. I did my best to make him feel at home, too, by talking about trains. (E. Waugh)
3. But she felt too young, too thin, too undefended to make a life without a parent. (S. Fitzgerald)
4. Suddenly she came upon a little three-legged table, all made of solid glass. (L. Carroll)
5. I don't think I can do my best work in England. (G. Green)
6. He was determined to do good, not to any individual person but to a country, a continent, a world. (G. Green)
7. ... and I'll just be obliged to make him work tomorrow to punish him. (M. Twain)
8. - Anyhow, I can't do two things at once, can I? - All right! Finish what you are doing first. (E. Waugh)
9. "Well, I'll eat it", said Alice, "and if it makes me grow larger, I can reach the key; and if it makes me grow smaller I can creep under the door". (L. Carroll)
10. The King said in a deep voice, "What are tarts made of?" - "Pepper, mostly", said the cook. (L. Carroll)
11. I'm just making a report, that's all. (G. Green)
12. He lost his temper and said he was always being made to do everything he didn't want to do. (M. Twain)
13. It would be a pity to make a mistake, wouldn't it? (E. Waugh)
14. You can take the horse to the water but you can't make him drink. (Proverb)
15. It doesn't matter what you do, only I don't want to know anything definitely. (S. Fitzgerald)
16. "Well, I do want to make you happy here with us". (V. Holt)

III. Say if the following statements are true. Begin your answer with "That's right", "That's wrong".

1. Books are made of paper.
2. Pencils are made of glass.
3. It's easy to make a house.
4. It's easy to do a flat every day.
5. It is necessary to do one's hair every day.
6. In Rome do as the Romans do.
7. Put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
8. A good beginning doesn't make a good ending.
9. One must do the morning exercises every morning.
10. If you work at your English regularly you will make progress.
11. It doesn't do anybody harm if you make a noise at night.
12. Hard work does everyone credit.
13. It will do you good if you go to bed late every night.
14. The story was so sad, it made me laugh.
15. Twice five makes ten.
16. Twice seven makes twelve.

IV. Answer the following questions, giving a full answer.



1. Have you made many mistakes in your dictation? 2. When do you do your homework? 3. Do you make friends easily? 4. How often do you do your flat? 5. Will you do me a service? 6. Do you like to make reports at the meetings? 7. Do you do your hair yourself? 8. Will you do your best to help your friend? 9. How do you make your living? 10. Do you like people who always make trouble? 11. Do you quickly make up your mind? 12. Do you make progress with English? 13. Do you make up your face every day? 14. Do you like to make remarks when somebody is speaking?

V. Change the following imperative sentences into polite requests beginning them with "Will you please...", "Be so kind as to...":

Pattern: Make the bed! - Will you please make the bed?

1. Do me a service. 2. Make less noise. 3. Make some room for me. 4. Do the room. 5. Ask her not to make a fuss. 6. Make up a guest-list. 7. Do this translation for me. 8. Stop making remarks. 9. Make a report at the meeting. 10. Do some exercises from this, text-book. 11. Make friends with this little boy. 12. Make sure that she is all right. 13. Make up the quarrel.

*VI. Insert **do** or **make** in the required form. Check up your answers with the key.*

1. You must ... your best and ... no mistakes in your dictation. 2. It will ... you much good if you ... your morning exercises regularly. 3. He ... a very strange remark. 4. I recommend you to promise little and to ... much. 5. She'll ... anything to help you. 6. Pete ... no answer. 7. I am sure he was a very nice young man, but I could not ... him understand a word I said. 8. We had been there about three months, and my mother had ... friends with some people called Blacksmith. 9. I beg you to ... nothing of the kind. 10. It will ... you the world of good to face facts. 11. He ... his way towards his room. 12. They ... all sorts of jokes about it. 13. I wonder what they will ... next. 14. She had no idea what to 15. What ... you come here? 16. I have an announcement to 17. You ... me laugh. 18. I hope they won't ... him any harm. 19. He tried hard to ... a good impression on the professor, but in this he was not successful. 20. It ... everything still more difficult. 21. The best thing for us to ... is to go and look for him. 22. He ... up his mind to sell the house. 23. "And how many hours a day did you ... your lessons?" asked Alice. 24. "Will you ... me a service?" "Most willingly". 25. She ... her living by doing translations. 26. This hard work ... you credit. 27. I want to ... an offer. 28. At last he ... up his mind. 29. Are you ... progress with your English? 30. He went there to ... sure that the door was not open.

VII. Translate into English.

1. Говорят, она делает успехи в своей работе. 2. Сделайте упражнение 5 на странице 12. 3. Вы не окажете мне любезность? - С удовольствием. 4. Не волнуйтесь напрасно. Мы успеем на поезд (to catch a train). 5. Он долго не мог решить, что делать дальше. 6. Его ответ делает ему честь. 7. Сколько ошибок он сделал в последней контрольной работе? 8. Чем он зарабатывает на жизнь? - Он делает переводы с английского языка. 9. Постарайся не откладывать на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня. 10. Из чего это платье? - Из хлопка. 11. Он вышел в сад убедиться, что дождь перестал. 12. Меньше обещай, а больше делай. 13. Летом она подружилась со многими интересными людьми. 14. Анна встала в 7 часов, сделала зарядку, убрала квартиру, причесалась и нанесла на лицо косметику. 15. Вы обязательно должны помириться. 16. Куй железо, пока горячо. 17. Я сделаю все, что в моих силах, чтобы помочь ей. 18. Чтение английских книг ему не повредит, а только пойдет на пользу. 19. Кто делал доклад на семинаре? 20. Давайте потеснимся и посадим еще одного человека. 21. Он любит делать комментарии во время представления. 22. Не шумите! Уже поздно. 23. Я не могу разглядеть, что здесь написано. 24. Кто это предложил? 25. Что посеешь, то и пожнешь. 26. Хорошее начало - залог успеха. 27. Он всегда причиняет беспокойство.

LESSON 4

TO SUGGEST, TO OFFER, TO PROPOSE

Русскому глаголу «предлагать» соответствуют три глагола в английском языке: **to offer, to suggest, to propose**.

To offer означает предложить, как правило, что-то конкретное.

He offered me a cup of tea. She offered him her help.

Глаголы **to suggest, to propose** в ряде случаев являются синонимами, означают предложить план или идею, осуществление которых может быть принято или отвергнуто. Глаголы являются стилистическими синонимами, **to propose** встречается в официальной речи.

I propose Mr. Speaker for chairman.

Обратите внимание на грамматические конструкции с глаголом **to suggest**. Дополнение после глагола **to suggest** может быть выражено:

1) существительным: I suggest a trip to the sea;

2) герундием: I suggest going there at once;



3)придаточным дополнительным предложением с глаголом в сослагательном наклонении: Ann suggests that the party (should) begin at 7.

EXERCISES

I. Memorize the following word combinations:

offer an apology (in formal speech)
offer one's help
offer an opinion
make a suggestion
propose a toast (one's health)
propose = offer one's hand in marriage.

II. Translate into Russian paying special attention to the verbs **offer, suggest, propose**.

1. Why should they offer me a job like that, even if such a wonderful job exists? (E. Waugh) 2. He said that he had nothing against you but he suggested that I should get to know you better in a quiet way. (G. Gordon) 3. "I've got a toast to propose". (E. Waugh) 4. When they'd had tea he'd probably suggest going to the pictures. (S. Maugham) 5. "I don't know what rules your other governesses made, but I propose we do our lessons in the morning, have a break between luncheon and tea, and then start again from five o'clock until six, when we will read together. (V. Holt) 6. "Why don't you see it?" Mrs. Speers suggested. (F. S. Fitzgerald) 7. She knew also that if she offered to pay it herself he would indignantly refuse. (S. Maugham) 8. For the last week she had asked herself whether or not he was going to propose to her, and now that he had at last done so, she was strangely confused. (S. Maugham) 9. It was she who actually suggested our getting married. (E. Waugh) 10. Bosnian waved Anthony to a chair and offered him a cigarette. (G. Gordon) 11. Michael suggested that she should go to Vienna to be near Roger. (S. Maugham) 12. I am offering a salary of one hundred and twenty pounds. (E. Waugh)

III. Insert **offer, suggest, propose** as required by sense.

1. If I had not met you this evening - I might have ... marriage to that girl. 2. He said that he had nothing against you but he ... that I should get to know you better. 3. But she good-naturedly ... them advice in make-up and let them copy her clothes. 4. My friend ... to pay for lunch because I had no change. 5. You have ... a very interesting plan. 6. He was ... the post of manager. 7. Ann ... that we should play tennis. 8. I ... going to the cinema.

9. Director ... to the customers an apology. 10. Who can ... an opinion? 11. Mary ... walking back to the house. 12. It is very kind of you to ... me your help. 13. He ... to her yesterday. 14. He ... buying this dress. 15. Mother ... us a cup of tea. 16. Occasionally she interrupted him to ... her criticism.

IV. Change the following sentences into indirect speech using the verbs **offer, suggest, propose**.

Pattern: 1. "Let's speak English", said Ann. -Ann suggested speaking English.

"Can I help you?" - Ron asked the girl. - Ron offered the girl his help.

1. Let's discuss this book", Robert said. 2. "To your health", said my new acquaintance. 3. "Take this book", said my group-mate. 4. "And what if you go and explain everything to your sister?" Mary said. 5. "Why not have dinner in the open? It's so hot" the hostess said. 6. "Why don't you read this book, it's very interesting", my friend said to me. 7. "Do you want me to help you?" my friend asked. 8. "Have another cup of tea", the hostess said. 9. "Let's have a swim", Dick said. 10. "I think you must speak at the meeting", my group-mate said. 11. "Let's drop the subject", my friend said. 12. "Take my pen", my friend said.

V. Answer the following questions.

1. Who suggested walking to the station? 2. Did she offer you a cup of tea? 3. When did he propose to Mary? 4. Why did Paul suggest that plan? 5. Who suggested that you should rent this flat? 6. Why didn't Julia offer you her car? 7. Whom did they propose a candidate for the post of director? 8. Where did she suggest walking to? 9. Why didn't he offer you his help? 10. Did she suggest that you should wait for Mr. Right downstairs?

VI. Translate into English paying special attention to the verbs **offer, suggest, propose**.

1. Джулия предложила сестре свой автомобиль, но та отказалась. 2. Если бы мне предложили тысячу долларов в неделю, я бы отказался. 3. Аня предложила пойти на концерт. 4. Режиссер предложил Джулии главную роль в своей следующей пьесе. 5. Майкл предложил ей поехать в Вену, чтобы быть рядом с Роджером. 6. Я видел, что она несет много книг и предложил ей помощь. 7. Я не знаю, какую книгу выбрать. Пожалуйста, предложите что-нибудь. 8. Он еще не делал ей предложения, так как не уверен, что она его примет. 9. Он должен официально извиниться перед вами. 10. Кого вы предлагаете выбрать на пост директора? 11. «Могу я



предложить вам чашку чая?» — «Нет, спасибо. Я очень спешу. 12. Джордж предложил прекрасный план. 13. Председатель (chairman) предложил начать собрание. 14. Я предлагаю купить эту книгу. 15. Он предложил подождать еще пять минут.

VII. Complete the following sentences choosing the suitable one from those suggested.

1. They suggested ...
 - a) me to take leave in view of my poor health.
 - b) my taking leave in view of my poor health.
2. The secretary proposed....
 - a) to ring up Mr. Ward and ask him to come.
 - b) us some coffee.
3. No one offered...
 - a) him help.
 - b) their health.
4. I suggest...
 - a) that the letter should be sent to her mother.
 - b) to buy this book.
5. Mr. White was proposed...
 - a) writing to John.
 - b) the post of director.
6. My friend offered...
 - a) to pay the fare as I had no change.
 - b) going to the cinema in the evening.
7. The teacher suggested...
 - a) a very good way of memorizing words
 - b) us to discuss the question at the next meeting.
8. Tom proposed...
 - a) him a new book.
 - b) her his hand in marriage.
9. It was very kind of you to offer...
 - a) me your assistance.
 - b) to change the subject of the conversation.
10. He suggested...
 - a) to work till six o'clock.
 - b) a new and effective method of cutting metals.
11. I propose...
 - a) we break our tour and have lunch.
 - b) them opera-glasses.

LESSON 5

TO TEACH, TO STUDY, TO LEARN

Русский глагол «учить» имеет три эквивалента в английском языке - **to teach, to study, to learn**.

To teach - учить, обучать чему-либо, давать знания.

She teaches children French. He teaches Russian to foreign students.

Глаголы **to study, to learn** являются своего рода антонимами глагола to teach. Они имеют значение «учить, изучать».

To study - учить, изучать, внимательно рассматривать - означает процесс учения, имеет более широкое значение, чем to learn. Встречается в английском языке значительно реже, чем соответствующий ему русский глагол «учить».

Ср.: Он изучает иностранные языки. He does foreign languages. The teacher teaches and the students study.

To learn (learnt, learnt) в большинстве случаев соответствует русскому глаголу совершенного вида «выучить», «узнать»:

Learn this poem by heart. I was sorry to learn this sad news.

EXERCISES

I. Memorize the following word combinations:

Live and learn.	Век живи - век учись.
It is never too late to learn	Учиться никогда не поздно.
You cannot teach an old dog new tricks.	Горбатого могила исправит

II. Translate into Russian paying special attention to the verbs **teach, study, learn**.

1. He said over to himself the song that Brigit had taught him. (J. Joyce) 2. Perhaps that will teach you to be quiet. (G. Gordon) 3. And so these three sisters they were learning to draw. (L. Carroll) 4. She studied him frankly. (E. Hemingway) 5. Can't that girl talk Italian? She should learn. (O. Wilde) 6. I am teaching now at one of the church schools. (G. Gordon) 7. I'm learning it. It's a beautiful language. Somebody said you should be able to learn it in two weeks. (E. Hemingway). 8. Tom sat still, with his arms upon the long, low desk before him, and seemed to study his book. (M. Twain). 9. ... after fish dinner Tom said he wanted to learn to smoke. (M. Twain) 10. I forget, do you teach music? (E. Waugh) 11. He studied her as she sat next to him at the steering wheel. (G. Gordon) 12. Are you going to



study for a profession? (E. Hemingway) 13. He opened the geography to study the lesson; but he could not learn the names of places in America. (G. Gordon). 14. Henry studied the newcomer closely. (G. Gordon). 15. I thought maybe I could teach skiing this season. (E. Hemingway) 16. "Well, you won't be able to teach me much", said he cheerfully. (E. Waugh) 17. I have so many lessons to learn. (L. Carroll) 18. What did he come here for: to teach us his own language or to learn it from us? (J. Joyce) 19. By the yellow light of the match he saw his reflection in the windscreen and for a moment he studied it. (G. Gordon) 20. As he spoke into the receiver Anthony studied the pale- grey hooded eyes and felt that he and Henry were not going to like each other. (G. Gordon) 21. "But what am I to teach them?" said Paul in sudden panic. - "Oh, I shouldn't try to teach them anything, not just yet, anyway. Just keep them quiet". - "Now that's a thing I've never learnt to do", sighed Mr. Prendergrast. (E. Waugh)

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you remember who was the first to teach you English? 2. Who taught you in the 1st form at school? Do you like your first teacher? 3. What will you teach when you graduate from the Institute? 4. What language do you like to teach: German? English? Both? 5. Do you like to learn poems by heart? 6. What subjects must one study to become a teacher of foreign languages? 7. Is it easy to study at the faculty of foreign languages? 8. In what forms would you like to teach: in senior or junior? 9. What other foreign languages would you like to study? 10. What is easier: to teach or to learn? 11. Do you plan to teach your children foreign languages? 12. Is it easy to learn English tenses? 13. Who taught you to swim? 14. Must all the children study in our country? 15. Do you like to study? 16. Do you like to teach? 17. When is it better to study: in the morning or in the evening?

IV. Insert **study, learn** as required by sense.

1. Only later we ... about our friend's arrival. 2. As the English proverb goes we live and 3. You'll never ... a foreign language if you don't ... the words regularly. 4. Before they set off, the leader of the expedition decided to ... the map of the route. 5. He ... for the teacher's profession. 6. It takes time to ... how to swim. 7. If you don't ... the grammar rules, you will make many mistakes. 8. He ... to write with his left hand. 9. What subject do you ... in the third year? 10. I'd like to ... to play tennis. 11. Miss Read was a good teacher and the boy ... very quickly. 12. John's father wanted him to ... law. 13. I ... the expression of her face but saw nothing. 14. She knows English and German, but she wants to ... Spanish besides. 15. I

was eager to ... about the house where I lived. 16. Before he began to write the book he ... the problem carefully. 17. Every day she ... to do things better. 18. "I suppose I shall ... to respect these people in time" thought Paul. 19. Before reading the letter she... the envelope.

V. Insert **teach, study, learn** as required by sense.

1. What are you planning to ... them? 2. He had ... his lessons some days before. 3. As the school quietened down Tom made an honest effort to ... Geography, but couldn't. 4. He took out his watch and ... it attentively. 5. You can't ... an old dog new tricks. 6. Oh dear! What a lot you have to ... ! 7. Everyone must ... foreign languages. 8. He wanted to travel all over the world and to ... the customs of other countries. 9. He is planning to ... Greek next year. 10. I cannot ... you anything. You know as much as I do. 11. It was my mother who ... me to keep the house. 12. You must ... this poem by heart. 13. Life in the country ... him much. 14. When I saw Pete, he was ... the time-table. 15. In the first form children ... to read and to write. 16. I know that he is eager to ... to ride and I am going to ... him. 17. ... the rule on page 37.

VII. Translate into English.

1. Катя окончила институт в прошлом году и теперь преподаёт английский язык в школе. 2. Кто вас учил играть в теннис? 3. Мне бы хотелось научиться играть в теннис. 4. Он способный (bright) и быстро выучится. 5. Она изучает английский язык первый год. 6. Это происшествие (accident) многому научило меня. 7. Он долго изучал письмо, а потом положил его на стол. 8. Ты слишком ленив, чтобы хорошо заниматься. 9. Где вы собираетесь преподавать? 10. Вы можете научить собаку многому. 11. Он изучал эту проблему долгие годы. 12. Кто научил вас кататься на коньках? (to skate). 13. В последние годы он занимался еще упорнее, чем раньше. 14. Это стихотворение мы учили в школе. 15. Какой язык вы изучаете? - Мы изучаем английский и немецкий. 16. Нет, мне не выучить этот язык за два месяца. Я учу его уже два года. 17. Они учат английский язык один год и уже выучили много слов. 18. Моя сестра преподаёт немецкий язык школьникам 5-го класса.

LESSON 6

TO LEAVE, TO STAY, TO REMAIN

Глагол **to leave** имеет значение «оставлять, покидать, уезжать».



Where is your note-book? — I left it at home. He left England some years ago.

We are leaving for Moscow next week.

Глаголы **to stay, to remain** соотносятся с русскими глаголами «оставаться», причем **to remain** означает «остаться после того, как другие уехали или были удалены»:

When all the guests left Mary remained alone. Of the 6 brothers only 2 now remain, the rest are dead.

Глагол **to stay** противопоставляется в своем значении глаголам to leave, to move:

Will you stay for dinner or must you leave? The weather has stayed cold this week.

EXERCISES

I. Translate into Russian paying special attention to the verbs leave, stay, remain.

1. He stayed at Middlepool for two years. (S. Maugham) 2. There is an excellent train from Euston that leaves at about ten. (E. Waugh) 3. I understand too that you left your University rather suddenly. (E. Waugh) 4. I left this book on your table. (E. Waugh) 5. It wasn't always that a boy came home and left good things behind him in order to be with his people. (P. Abrahams) 6. She begged them both to come and stay with her on their return to London. (S. Maugham) 7. The Mac-Gregors' house remained empty for three months though a few families staying in the hotel were looking for a home. (G. Gordon) 8. All that may be - he smiled, -but the fact remains that you're a very great actress. (S. Maugham) 9. I wish you'd leave the child alone. (G. Gordon) 10. He left the sum of five thousand pounds ... to be absolutely yours on your twenty-first birthday. (E. Waugh) 11. He has come home to stay. (P. Abrahams) 12. But Julia did not envy the filmstars; they came and went; she stayed. (S. Maugham) 13. Margot invited Potts to stay to dinner. (E. Waugh) 14. Julia wondered why servants stayed with them. (S. Maugham) 15. She gave parties so that the young actors might get to know managers, and asked them to stay at her grand house ... where they enjoyed a luxury they had never dreamt of. (S. Maugham) 16. It is very painful for me to have to inform you that it will be impossible ... for your boys, Anthony and Steve, to remain at the school. (G. Gordon)

II. Insert the verbs leave, stay, remain as required by sense.

1. I want to ... here. 2. Her eyes never ... his face. 3. He ... sitting on the step, smoking his pipe. 4. He just wanted to ... at home and be with his boys. 5. But all this time Anthony ... her only hope. 6. We

are going to ... for half an hour. 7. And before I school I was earning two shillings a week. 8. He decided to ... his criticism for another time. 9. I shall ... here for a while. 10. Mrs. Drifffield used to ... in the churchyard while we were at work. 11. There was no cloakroom where he could ... his cases. 12. He ... the bathroom and went to his room. 13. He has come to ... 14. "The fact ... , we can't do without them", smiled Julia. 15. I always ... in my dressing-room and rest till the evening performance. 16. He ... early the next morning without troubling to pack or remove his luggage. 17. It is the one thing which I had hoped to ... to my poor little son. 18. Sometimes they gave up their labour in return for the right to ... on the land. 19. It had no effect on her character; she ... sincere, unspoiled and kind. 20. She told him that it was a scandal that his work ... known only in a narrow circle. 21. But we can't ... him like this.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Я пробуду здесь до вечера. 2. Оставьте это мне, я поговорю с ним. 3. Сегодня вечером я предпочитаю остаться дома. 4. Он вышел из комнаты и закрыл дверь. 5. Несмотря на свой успех, он остался хорошим другом. 6. Она решила пожить несколько недель у своей матери. 7. Я напишу вам прежде, чем уеду из Москвы. 8. Улыбка еще оставалась на его лице, но глаза его уже не улыбались. 9. Он просил оставить его в покое. 10. Этот разговор навсегда остался в моей памяти. 11. Я решил остаться здесь еще на два дня. 12. Я хочу, чтобы вы остались обедать. 13. Почему вы оставили Оксфорд? 14. Вам не следовало оставлять это письмо на столе. 15. Она взяла оставшиеся книги и дала их мне. 16. Я уезжаю сегодня вечером. 17. Он оставил все, что имел в городе и вернулся в родную деревню к матери. 18. Ему было тяжело уезжать из родного дома. 19. Долли сняла небольшой домик на берегу моря, и Джулия часто гостила у нее. 20. Ей было жаль, что он не смог навсегда остаться маленьким мальчиком, играющим по вечерам в ее комнате. 21. Роджер продолжал молчать. 22. На лето вся семья осталась в городе. 23. И не думайте уезжать! Вы должны остаться. 24. Я предпочитаю остаться дома.

LESSON 7

TO COME, TO GO, TO WALK

To come -приходить, двигаться по направлению к говорящему или к определенному месту.

To go - идти, двигаться по направлению от говорящего.

He usually comes home late. You must go there at once.



To walk - ходить пешком, прогуливаться.
She walks 2 miles every evening.

EXERCISES

*I. Translate into Russian paying special attention to the verbs **go**, **walk**, **come**.*

1. Tom went home miserable, and his dreams that night were full of horrors. (M. Twain) 2. On Saturday afternoons they came into town and wandered about through the streets with other fellows from the country. (Sh. Anderson) 3. I just had to come in and have a chat. (E. Waugh) 4. ... for God's sake don't come out until you feel better. (E. Waugh) 5. ... only Jim said I didn't walk like a girl. (M. Twain) 6. I've walked all the way and I'm all tired out. (M. Twain) 7. A wave of agony went over him. (S. Fitzgerald) 8. That night when Alvean had retired to her room I went for a stroll in the woods. (V. Holt) 9. He stood up then and slowly walked, without speaking, to the window and looked down. (G. Gordon) 10. Huckleberry came and went at his own free will. (M. Twain) 11. Oh, Lord! oh, Lord! That I should come to this! (E. Waugh) 12. The day had been clear and the night came on warm and pleasant. (Sh. Anderson) 13. I came across several cases like that one time or another. (E. Waugh) 14. I believe I have now only a short distance to go. (V. Holt) 15. "Have you come from London?" he went on. (V. Holt) 16. Anny chattered happily along, as they walked, for her heart was singing, but Tom's tongue had lost its functions. (M. Twain) 17. Run and tell the other boys to change and go at once to the playing-fields. (E. Waugh) 18. It was April and the young tree leaves were just coming out of their buds. (Sh. Anderson)

*II. Insert **go** or **come** as required by sense.*

1. Let us ... and have a bite. 2. People, who want some medical advice usually ... to the doctor. 3. You don't look well, you must ... home. 4. And it allabout through my own foolishness. 5. Darkness ... at 8 o'clock. 6. The train slowly ... into the station. 7. The sun ... and ... again it was cloudy. 8. This is the way I ... now. See you in the morning. 9. Out train ... to Moscow in the morning. 10. The moon ... up and they could see the road perfectly well. 11. She ... to the open door and stood in it. 12. She . his heart like a stranger whose visit is done. ... the other way. 14. After spring summer the family moved into the country house. 15 tomorrow by plane. 16. ... and find your brother! 17. A smile ... upon her lips. 18. His aunt wept over him and asked him how he could ... and break her old heart. 19. The charm of life was ..., there was nothing left. 20. In his letter father asked Dick to ... home.

*III. Translate into English paying special attention to the verbs **come**, **go**.*

1. Осторожно, идет большая волна! 2. Она устала и хотела, чтобы все ушли. 3. Он ездит на работу автобусом. 4. Дети вставали в 8 часов и в 8.30 шли в школу. 5. Она попрощалась и повернулась, чтобы уйти. 6. Когда Джон приходит из школы? 7. Маленькие дети должны ложиться спать в 9 часов. 8. Приезжайте в Москву на зимние каникулы. 9. Завтра мы едем домой. 10. Летом многие семьи выезжают за город. 11. Он подошел и сел рядом с девочкой. 12. Я хочу куда-нибудь уехать отсюда. 13. Когда вы приходите домой? 14. А теперь иди и скажи учителю, почему ты опоздал. 15. Вчера мы ходили в театр. 16. Когда он вошел в комнату, там было темно. 17. Том, почему ты не пришел, мы тебя ждали.

LESSON 8

TO SEE, TO LOOK

Глагол **to see** (видеть) обозначает непроизвольное действие, глагол **to look** (at) (смотреть) обозначает произвольное целенаправленное действие.

Do you see a picture on the wall? Look at the picture attentively and describe it.

EXERCISES

*I. Translate into Russian paying special attention to the verbs **see**, **look**.*

1. When had I last seen her? Then I suddenly remembered that I had seen her only yesterday. (A. Christie) 2. He was looking out of the window. 3. I have always wanted to travel to see the world. (A. Christie) 4. Why do you look at me like that? 5. "My dear boy, I have seen all these places many times. My holiday is to see your pleasure". (E. Voynich) 6. But when the Gadfly looked up at him and he saw how thin and pale his face was, Montanelli's anger died away. (E. Voynich) 7. When the smoke cleared away the soldiers looked and saw the Gadfly still standing and smiling. (E. Voynich) 8. The people looked in dead silence at Montanelli, and saw how troubled he had become. (E. Voynich) 9. At last he looked up and said: "Let us go to see the travelling circus?" (E. Voynich) 10. I saw the chance to escape into the garden. (A. Christie) 11. The gen darmes looked through Arthur's things. (E. Voynich) 12. "And who will look after the baby?" - she asked. 13. What are you looking for? - I am looking for my note-book but



cannot find it anywhere. 14. Good-bye, I shall be looking forward to your letter. 15. Don't lie to me I can see you through. 16. He started when he saw me; then he began to smile and I recognized him as the man I had met on the train. (V. Holt) 17. I'm looking forward to seeing our new house. (E. Waugh) 18. I'm only going there for an hour or two, to see some people on business. (E. Waugh) 19. And who will look after the children? 20. He was looking for the book everywhere but couldn't find it. 21. Though she tried to deceive him, he saw her through. 22. "That's a great picture", said Collis. "I've seen it four times. I know one boy at New Haven who's seen it a dozen times - he went all way to Hartford to see it one time. (S. Fitzgerald)

II. Insert **see** or **look** as required by sense.

1. I don't suppose I shall ... you again for some time. 2. "My dear fellow", said Paul, "I am glad to ... you". 3. From his bathroom window Nick ... down on to the terrace. 4. He could ... nothing, but he heard the rustle of silk as someone came into the room. 5. The child continued to ... at him with interest. 6. I wondered if you'd let me ... the house. 7. The three men ... at each other. 8. Mary ... at him in surprise. 9. I ... that the door was open. 10. "We are glad to ... you again", said the doctor. 11. "Do you think I didn't ... your face when he passed?" 12. "... at that Italian boy", said one of the men, "just ... at his head". 13. "Don't worry! I'll ... after the baby", she said. 14. He read the text slowly, then ... for a moment at the title. 15. I heard only that he is too ill to ... anyone. 16. I have never ... him so upset before. 17. I'll be ... forward to our meeting. 18. You can't deceive me, I can ... you through. 19. I was ... through my notes, when the telephone rang. 20. Have you ever ... such a strange person? 21. He was ... into the darkness and ... nothing. 22. ... before you jump!

III. Translate into English.

1. Вы видите картину на стене? 2. Посмотрите на эту картину. 3. Когда мы вошли в комнату, он просматривал книги. 4. Когда вы видели ее в последний раз (last)? 5. Он посмотрел в окно и увидел, что уже утро, и светит солнце. 6. Почему вы так на меня смотрите? 7. Он много путешествовал, видел много стран и городов. 8. Уже темно. Ты видишь, что там на столе? 9. Что ты ищешь? - Я ищу свой учебник. 10. Говори мне только правду, я вижу тебя насквозь. 11. Давайте пойдем в сад и посмотрим наши цветы. 12. Все с нетерпением ждут его новую книгу. 13. Я никогда не видел этого человека. 14. Я видела, как она разговаривала с незнакомым человеком (stranger). 15. Я присмотрю за садом, пока вы в отъезде (to be away). 16. Если вы посмотрите направо, то увидите здание театра. 17. Добрый день! Мы рады вас видеть. 18.

Он видел, что кто-то работает в саду. 19. Он посмотрел на девушку и увидел, что она плачет. 20. Вы видели этот новый фильм? 21. Что вы ищете? - Я ищу номер телефона моей подруги.

IV. Choose the right word.

1. Before he turned from her she ... his eyes go hard (see, see to, look, study, leave). 2. He began to ... a convenient consulting-room up West (see, look at, look up, look for, find). 3. He ... from his great height at the small girl (look, look down, look up, see, look after). 4. This one is a leader - ... how he holds that great brute with his voice (look, see, hear, look out, look up). 5. Mrs. Rose, you are ... as white as the snow (see, look, feel, come, stay). 6. I ... it as if it were settled (look up, look, look upon, rely upon). 7. She stood at the top of the stairs ... ing ... (see, look up, look down, look after, hear). 8. I must ... the contract in black and white (see, look, stare, study, learn, like). 9. He was so ashamed he couldn't ... me in the face (see, look, look up, like). 10. They finished their ices and one ... her watch (see, look at, look up, look from, look out). 11. I'll ... about the matter (look, see, hear, tell, suggest). 12. Who is going to ... the children? (see, look at, look after, look down). 13. Janet ... her, drinking in the happiness (look up, look at, see, stare). 14. He had an uneasy feeling that he had ... her smile like that before (see, look, like, hear).

V. Point out the shades of meaning of the verb **see** in the sentences below.

1. I spoke to Lionel about Hubert; he doesn't see what can be done. 2. I could come with you. I'd like to see Scotland. 3. He saw a girl waiting in the next doorway. 4. "All right", he said. "I see what you mean". 5. Though she said nothing he saw her through. 6. Your task is to see to the pie in the oven. 7. We haven't seen him since last month. 8. He could see that the bed was empty. 9. I want to see how much he has changed since I saw him last.

LESSON 9

TO HEAR, TO LISTEN

Глагол **to hear** (слышать) обозначает непроизвольное действие, глагол **to listen** (слушать) означает произвольное целенаправленное действие.

Will you repeat it, please? I can't hear you very well.

He listened to her but didn't hear a single word.



EXERCISES

*I. Translate into Russian paying special attention to the verbs **hear**, **listen**.*

1. It was the last thing he wanted to hear and he felt like running away from it. (G. Gordon) 2. The next afternoon we heard there was to be an attack up the river that night and that we were to take four cars there. (E. Hemingway) 3. I don't think I ever heard you talk seriously before. (O. Wilde) 4. I hear that you're compromising my wife. (S. Maugham) 5. Julia did most of the talking while he listened to her with ... interest. (S. Maugham) 6. You see, it is a very dangerous thing to listen. (O. Wilde) 7. Without talking much he listened apparently with attention to what the rest of them were saying... (S. Maugham) 8. Now, listen, Tony, our friendship is only beginning, isn't it? (G. Gordon) 9. He woke when he heard me in the room and sat up. (E. Hemingway) 10. As I looked out at the garden I heard a motor truck starting on the road. (E. Hemingway) 11. She walked round the garden with the Colonel and listened intelligently while he talked of peas and asparagus... (S. Maugham) 12. She did not at all like what she heard. (S. Maugham) 13. You have heard nothing from Vienna yet, in answer to your wire? (O. Wilde)

*II. Insert the verbs **hear**, **listen**.*

1. I am ... to you attentively. 2. Oh, is it really so? I didn't ... about it. 3. She ... her husband come in and called out to him. 4. Julia with half an ear ... to the list Margery read out and, though she knew the room so well, idly looked around. 5. As she got into the house she ... the telephone ringing. 6. She ... Michael come whistling along the passage, and as he came into the room she turned to him. 7. I like to ... to clever people. 8. She was awake when she ... Roger come in. 9. She could almost ... the girl's heart beating. 10. Julia did most of the talking while Roger was listening. 11. She ... with a show of appreciation to one of Michael's theatrical stories that she had ... twenty times before 12. How did you ... about her? 13. You are the one person in London I really like to ... to. 14. I ... you are putting a new play on soon. 15. Oh, my dear, I am sorry to ... that. 16. If one could only teach people how to talk and how to ... the society would be quite civilized. 17. They were ... to the radio in the dining-room, when the telephone rang. 18. He ... with his slow, quiet smile.

*III. Translate into English, paying special attention to the verbs **hear**, **listen**.*

1. Вечерами он читал газеты и слушал радио. 2. Она говорила о погоде и заметила (to notice), что никто не слушает ее. 3. Простите, я не

слышала, что вы говорили. 4. Я слышу голос сестры в соседней комнате. 5. Говорите громче, пожалуйста. Я вас не слышу. 6. Она перестала слушать, что он говорит. 7. Я слышала, как он поднялся вверх и вошел в комнату. 8. Я рада это слышать. 9. Я слышала, вы изучаете два иностранных языка. 10. Я слушаю последние известия утром и вечером. 11. Я слышал, эта книга очень интересная. 12. Я никогда не слышал подобной глупости (nonsense). 13. Он не хотел меня слушать. 14. Она слушала меня, но не слышала, что я говорю. 15. Вы должны меня выслушать. 16. Какую музыку вы любите слушать? - Я люблю музыку Чайковского. 17. Я слышала, вы пишете книгу. 18. Вы слышали, что ночью шел дождь?

IV. The words in bold type may be mistakes. Change them to make if necessary the sentences correct.

1. I don't think I ever **heard** you speak before. 2. I **listened** that you had seen him. 3. He read it aloud while she sat on the edge of his desk and **heard**. 4. He woke when he **listened** some noise. 5. **Listen**, I want to apologize, I was wrong. 6. Do you like **to hear** the latest news? 7. Did you **listen** about her departure to London? 8. You should **listen** to him, he is a clever man. 9. I am awfully sorry **to listen** that. 10. Do you **hear** some noise? - No, I **don't hear** anything. 11. How did you **listen** about her arrival? 12. You will **hear** about me.

LESSON 10

LARGE, BIG, GREAT

Семантическая структура прилагательного **large** содержит следующие значения:

1) большой, крупный. Употребляется в отношении пространства, размера, величины. Это наименее эмоционально окрашенное слово.

I have a large family.

Редко употребляется с абстрактными существительными:

2) значительный large majority

Наречие largely - в основном, в большей степени.

Семантическая структура прилагательного **big** содержит следующие значения:

1) большой (размер, вес, сила). Употребляется с существительными, обозначающими конкретные предметы. The thing is no bigger than a pin.

2) крупный The child is big for his age.

3) взрослый Don't cry, you're a big girl now.



4) значительный, важный (характерно для американского варианта английского языка). Употребляется с абстрактными существительными: a big surprise, etc

The big moment has come at last.

Прилагательное **great** имеет значения:

1) большой, огромный. Чаще употребляется с абстрактными существительными.

Take great care.

2) важный, значительный It was a great occasion.

3) сильный, интенсивный My friend is a great talker.

4) восхитительный, великолепный What a great idea! That's great!

5) великий, большой (в этом значении не является синонимом large)

He was a great poet.

6) Является частью собственных имен или названий:

the Great Fire of London (1666) Peter the Great

Наречие - greatly (очень, значительно, сильно): a big event, a great event

EXERCISES

I. Memorize the following word combinations:

as large as life	в натуральную величину
at large	на свободе, на просторе (об опасных преступниках, животных)
talk at large	говорить пространно
a great while	долгое время
a great deal of	много
great dozen	тринадцать
big business	крупный капитал
big talk	хвастовство
talk big	хвастаться
big shot	важная персона, «шишка»

II. Translate into Russian.

1. Our great interest in sports surprised our new friends. 2. Sally looked around and saw on the stage a figure with a large torch. 3. His eyes were following the progress of a man along the banquet. A big man, a Negro-obviously drunk. 4. But there were other books besides the great golden Latius. 5. He had no doubt thought about it a great deal while they

had lunch and while they afterwards wandered. 6. And even as he formed the thought two great tears spilled over the big black's lashes. 7. All of his purchases of recent years had to be liquidated at a great sacrifice both to his health and his pocketbook. 8. The summer show at the Gallery was the biggest art exhibit of the year in quality. 9. Of course, I didn't expect such great news. 10. The two beds were little tiny things scarcely large enough to hold a child. 11. So a big pigeon pie was brought in and put on a side-table. 12. Ahead there was light and a great all-possessing peace. 13. James collected a large number of coins from various countries. 14. Although a great distance separates us I am with you in thought. 15. The girl caught him in her arms but his weight was too great for her and she went down with him. 16. There was a big party once in King John's time.

III. Fill in the blanks with **big**, or **great**, or **large** as required.

1. I have seen a skiing-race on the television. It made a ... impression on me. 2. She was a ... woman on whose bosom a ... paste brooch glimmered and glinted in the flashes of light. 3. I don't consider my life a thing of any ... value. 4. He saw as he overtook the ... Negro, that he was going to be too late. 5. Even so it would take a ... many heirlooms to buy a turnout like this. 6. About half of the books dealt with matters of law, while others were the ... classics. 7. You think Isaac's ...? Well, you should see Nimrod. 8. He looked at the old man and his ... mouth widened into a smile. 9. Phillip and Honore were seated on the divan but two of the ... chairs were also occupied. 10. ... changes take place in all parts of the Soviet Union daily. 11. "I wait", the ... voice said. "But talk short, talk fast". 12. It was terrible for Jane to be locked up alone in that ... room. 13. "Very well, Miss", Thatcher said, "Wedding plans go on at a ... pace, of course. 14. I have a ... favour to ask of you.

IV. Translate into English paying special attention to the words **large**, **big**, **great**.

1. Девушка проявила большой интерес к занятиям по литературе. 2. Меня поразили большие перемены в городе. 3. Машина шла на большой скорости. 4. Мы побывали в самом большом универсаме Москвы, который расположен в самом центре. 5. Хозяин дома обладал большим чувством юмора и занимал своих гостей веселыми рассказами. 6. Для меня было большим удовольствием познакомиться с вами. 7. Это была большая комната, вся уставленная книжными шкафами. 8. Посещение симфонического концерта было для меня большим отдыхом. 9. Игра Стриженова в роли Овода принесла артисту большой успех. 10. Одной из жертв инквизиции был



Джордано Бруно - великий ученый. 11. Инструмент в хороших руках приносит большую пользу. 12. Собралась большая толпа, чтобы послушать выступающего. 13. Новость была большим потрясением для меня, она была совершенно неожиданной (out of the blue). 14. Джордж был моим большим другом когда-то. 15. Воспитание здорового поколения - это большая работа.

LESSON 11

COMFORTABLE, CONVENIENT

Семантическая структура прилагательного **comfortable** содержит следующие значения:

- 1) удобный, уютный, комфортабельный The room was quite comfortable to live in.
- 2) спокойный, довольный Do you feel quite comfortable?
- 3) достаточный, приличный (о зарплате) I've got a comfortable income
- 4) обеспеченный, не бедный He was quite comfortable and could afford a new suit. Прилагательное **convenient** имеет значения:
 - 1) удобный, подходящий
 - 2) пригодный - convenient tools.
 Однокоренные наречия: comfortably, conveniently.

EXERCISES

I. Memorize the following word combinations:

make oneself comfortable	удобно расположиться
at one's earliest convenience	при первой возможности (как можно скорее)
at one's convenience	как или когда это удобно
wait somebody's convenience	считаться с чьими-либо удобствами
make a convenience of something	использовать что-либо в своих интересах
for convenience' sake	для удобства
a marriage of convenience	брак по расчету
comforts	удобства (комфорт)
modern conveniences	современные удобства
be comfortably off	хорошо зарабатывать, быть обеспеченным

give comfort
take comfort

утешать, ободрять
успокоиться, утешиться

II. Translate into Russian.

1. Wilkes sank down in the most **comfortable** chair available. 2. He thinks only of his own **convenience**. 3. I trust you had a **comfortable** flight, miss? 4. It was **convenient** to believe that they couldn't think. 5. Without saying anything to Christine, he began to look for a **convenient** consulting-room up West. 6. She did everything possible to make the patient feel **comfortable**. 7. Our house is very **convenient** for the shops. 8. They are **comfortable**, but can't afford some things they'd like. 9. I am quite **comfortable**, thank you, and I don't want anything. 10. The child turned to its mother for **comfort**. 11. What is more formal than a family dinner? An official occasion of **uncomfortable** people. 12. It was a deep **comfortable** room the sort of room a man would never move from. 13. His life had settled into a **comfortable** pattern that never seemed to change. 14. We bought this house for its **convenience**.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Is it convenient to have a room of your own? 2. Have you a flat with all modern conveniences? 3. Why is it convenient to have a telephone in your flat? 4. Why is it more convenient to live near the Metro? 5. Where is it more convenient to keep books, on a bookshelf or in a bookcase? 6. Is it more comfortable to sleep in a bed or on a sofa? 7. What is more comfortable: to sit on a chair or an armchair? 8. Where do you feel more comfortable: in town or in the country and why? 9. Do you find our timetable convenient for studies? 10. Do you feel comfortable in rubber shoes in sunny weather? 11. What is the most convenient time to do your lessons? 12. Do you think your house is conveniently situated? 13. Why is it convenient to have a refrigerator in the house?

IV. Translate into English.

1. Эти туфли очень удобны. Советую их купить. 2. Метро - удобное место для встречи. 3. Эти новые кровати очень удобны. 4. В такой поздний час неудобно ей звонить. 5. Мы давно ждали удобного случая навестить его. 6. Они живут в квартире со всеми удобствами. 7. Если это удобно, давайте поговорим здесь. 8. Мое новое пальто очень неудобно. 9. Самая удобная вещь в комнате - это диван. 10. Она делала все, чтобы мы чувствовали себя удобно. 11. Не совсем удобно просить ее сидеть с ребенком весь вечер. 12. Он живет в одном из самых удобных районов города. 13. Я чувствовала себя неудобно в новой



обстановке. 14. Самый удобный вид транспорта в городе -это машина. 15. Эти новые вагоны очень удобны: они просторные и светлые. 16. Он чувствовал себя неуютно в этой большой каюте. 17. Комната была большой, но она не выглядела уютной. 18. Иди ко мне, здесь удобнее.

*V. Insert **convenient** or **comfortable** as required by sense.*

1. It seems as though I belonged to somebody now, it's a very ... feeling. 2. Now the best he could say of Honoree Fournois was that she was 3. It is more ... to live near a bus stop. 4. A refrigerator is a very ... thing to have in the house. 5. Well, then any time you find it ... to move in the rooms are ready. 6. "My study is more ...", he said smiling ... to move in. 7. The most ... time to learn our lessons is early in the morning. 8. Shall we go by sea or by air? 9. I never feel ... in his company. 10. It's really ... to use a tape-recorder when studying foreign languages.

REVISION EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper word.

1. She ... me that she ... German in her child hood. 2. Jane sat down in a ... arm-chair and looked around. Mary ... her a cup of tea. 3. We'd better ... in. Pain is ... 4. He ... he ... his country forever. 5. The man ... grave for a moment then grins and puts the chair down. 6. He ... up and ... the anxiety on my face. 7. He called his opponent out, but the fellow was too ... a coward to ... 8. By all means ... your own way if you feel strong enough. 9. He was about to ... when the bell rang.

II. Choose the right word.

1. He ... English at the age of 14 (learn, like, study, teach, buy). 2. That's a fine person to ... English from (study, learn, teach, speak, do). 3. We ... about the town the whole day (come, go, walk, do, teach). 4. The water ... above our knees (go, come, walk, stay, leave). 5. Barbara was going to ... the most brilliant career of all of you (to study, do, make, teach, like). 6. After lunch you two can ... to his office (go, come, take).

III. Pick up the right word in brackets

1. A newly rich patroness of the arts asked a dealer, "Do these artists whose pictures cost so much (learn, study) to paint when they grow up, or do they inherit their talent?" "My dear lady", the dealer replied patiently, "this heredity business is nonsense. Did you ever (hear, listen) of

the mothers and fathers of Renoir and Manet?" "No, I didn't", admitted the patroness, "and, to (say, tell) you the truth, I never (listened, heard) of Renoir and Manet either".

2. Many people have pets, particularly dogs and cats, that they treat like "members of the family". In England, many years ago, farmers displayed the same love and affection for their horses as we (do, make) towards our domestic animals.

Robin, Dobbin and Hobin were the favourite names given to plow horses. Because of this popularity, Hobin was changed to Hobby and became the term describing a toy animal. Any child (receiving, taking, getting, accepting) a Hobby as a gift spent many happy hours riding it. Eventually the word Hobby was used when referring to any time an individual spent for pleasure with no pay. Through the years many people (found, learnt) they were able to enjoy a particular Hobby and (make, do) money from it.

3. A woman whose greatest pleasure in life was to gossip, once started (telling, saying, speaking) her colleagues in the office about the quarrels of the married couple who lived next door to her.

"Their quarrels are terrible, you know. Everybody is (talking, speaking, saying) about them. Some people take her part, other his", and she went on and on. When she stopped for a moment, one of her colleagues, who disliked gossip, (said, told, spoke):

"And I suppose that a few eccentric people just mind their own business".

4. In England they often (say, speak, tell, talk) things in many different ways. One good example of this is what they (speak, talk, say, tell) when they are (leaving, staying) someone. The usual form is "good bye" but you may (hear, listen) many variations of this.

"Bye-bye" is the most common, but this also can be shortened to "bye". If someone is in a hurry, they often don't (say, speak, talk, tell) "goodbye" completely, but (tell, say, speak, talk) what they are going (to make, to do): "Must (go, come)"; "I've got to be going", "Can't wait", "There is work (to do, to make)". The most popular expression seems to be "See you" or "So long".

5. Long ago, in the 1400's, there was a beautiful scarlet material sold in the stores in Paris. The wealthy ladies loved to buy these tapestries that were (made, done) by Gilles and Johan Gobelin. However, their husbands did not like that brilliant cloth. Because it was so much brighter than any other red material, people (said, told, spoke, talked) that the brothers had sold their souls to the devil (to learn, to study) how (to make, to do) the dye.



The Gobelin company was (done, made) a royal factory by the king of France. The people who were against the Gobelins accused the brothers of sorcery (колдовство) and witchcraft (чародейство).

Common people began using their name to mean the evil spirit (злой дух). As years passed, one letter was dropped from their name and we have the familiar word Goblin.

6. A barber (came, went) to a lawyer for advice. "What shall I (make, do)", he asked, "to a boy who threw a stone in one of my windows and broke a pane?"

"You may make his father pay for it", answered the lawyer. "Then", (told, said) the barber, "I want six shillings from you, for it was your son who (did, made) it".

"And if you hand me over four shillings", (spoke, said, told) the lawyer, "we shall be quits, for my fee is half a pound".

7. A man was accused of stealing a pair of trousers. After a long patient examination he was acquitted, because the evidence against him was not sufficiently strong. He (stayed, remained), however, in the dock after his acquittal had been pronounced. The lawyer who had defended him, observing that he did not (come, go) away, (said, told) him that he was free to (go, come) wherever he wanted. The man shook his head slightly, but (remained, stayed). By this time the court was nearly empty. Again the lawyer (told, said) him that he could (come, go) and asked him why he seemed so stupid.

"Just (go, come) here for a moment, please, sir", (said, told) the man, "and let me whisper in your ear. - I can't (go, come) till all the witnesses against me have (left, stayed, remained) the court".

"And why?" asked the lawyer.

"Because of the stolen trousers, sir. Don't you understand?"

"Most certainly I don't: what about the trousers?" (said, told) the lawyer.

"Only this, sir", whispered the man in his lowest tones, "I've got them on".

8. When Jim died he found himself at the reception desk. A guide (came, went) to show Jim round.

"Let's (go, come) downstairs first, James, and I'll show you what we have here".

So they (went, came) down and down until they arrived in a beautiful garden where Jim (looked, saw) a huge building with an enormous sign above it in gold saying HELL. Inside it was like a new world. There were night clubs and restaurants, gambling (homes, houses) and pretty girls, magnificent hotels and entertainment of all sorts. What more could he want?

"This suits me fine".

"Just a minute. Surely you want (to look, to see) what heaven has (to propose, to offer, to suggest)? (Come, go) this way".

The guide took him up and up and finally they (went, came) to a dirty old building on which was written the word HEAVEN. Inside sat a lot of serious people quietly reading books.

"Not for me, thank you. I like the other place".

"Are you sure, James?"

"Quite sure".

So they (went, came) down and down and (came, went) again to the splendid building. But this time Jim's guide took him not to the main entrance but to a side door. Inside there were thousands of people with nothing (to do, to make) standing around in the heat. Some were trying to sleep in the street - they had no (home, houses) to live. Others were emptying dustbins looking for scraps - they had nothing to eat. Devils in uniforms were pushing people into red-hot cages.

"But there must be a mistake. I want (to come, to go) to the hell with night clubs and girls".

"Oh, that", (said, told, spoke) the guide, "no, no. That's just for tourists".

9. The Early Days of the Telephone (after Jerome K. Jerome).

Everybody (says, tells, speaks, talks) the telephone is a useful thing. But maybe I do not know how to use it. I once lived for a month in a room with a telephone. And I must (say, tell, speak, talk) it was a very (hard, hardly) life for me. Just think: you want to (see, look) a man who lives next door. You can put on your hat and get to his (home, house) in five minutes. But you (look at, see) the telephone, and you think it is better to ring him up before you (go, come). You spend five minutes at the telephone but you get no answer. At last it (comes, goes) from very, very far away:

"What - what do you (tell, speak, say)? I cannot (hear, listen) what you (say, speak, tell)".

"I (speak, say, tell) I have rung twenty times and I cannot get any answer. I shall write about it to the Company".

"You want what? Don't stand so near. I cannot (listen, hear) what you (say, speak, tell). What number?"

"I don't ask any number. I (speak, say, tell) 'why don't you answer when I ring?'"

"Eight hundred and what?"

You cannot repeat your question again, so you (speak, say, tell) you want number four-five-seven-six.

"Four-nine-seven-six?" (speaks, says, tells) the girl.



"No, four-five-seven-six".

"Did you (say, speak, tell) seven-six or six-seven?"

"Six-seven - no! I (spoke, said, told) seven-six, no - wait a minute. I don't know what I want now..."

"Well", (speaks, tells, says) the young lady, "I cannot wait here all the morning. What is the number you want?"

So you (look for, find) the number in the book again and repeat it to her.

Then you wait for ten minutes.

"Are you there?" you cry many times - and then -oh, how glad you are - you (hear, listen) a voice:

"Yes, what is it?"

"Oh, are you four-five-seven-six?"

"What?"

"Are you four-five-seven-six, Williamson?"

"What? Who are you?"

"Eight-one-nine, Jones".

"Bones?"

"No, Jones. Are you four-five-seven-six?"

"Yes, what is it?"

"Is Mr. Williamson at home?"

"Who?"

"Williamson. Will-i-am-son!"

"You are the son of what? I cannot (listen, hear) what you (say, tell, speak)".

At last he understands that you want to know if Williamson is at (house, home) and he (tells, speaks, says) - so at least you (listen, hear).

"Will be at (house, home) all the morning".

So you take your hat and (come, go) to his (house, home):

"I have (gone, come) to (see, look at) Mr. Williamson", you (tell, say, speak).

"Very sorry, Sir", is the answer, "but he is not at (home, house)".

"Not at (home, house)? But you have just (told, said, spoken) me over the telephone. He will be at (home, house) all the morning".

"No, it was: «He will not be at (home, house) all the morning»".

You (go, come) back to your room, sit down in front of the telephone and (see, look at) it. What else can you (do, make)? Nothing.

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